Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863. NUMBER 291.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON VICKSBURG.

Doleful Dumps of Rebel Editors.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1863.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday, 23d, contains the following editorial: "We suppose Vicksburg has fallen, the army inside the fortifications captured, or destroyed, Port Hudson reduced, or abandoned, the Mississippi, in its whole length, controlled by the enemy, and the Confederacy temporarily, or even for the remainder of the war, cut in twain.

We suppose, further, that the really great success of our foe, and the great disaster to ourselves, is attended with consequences as certain as they are deplorable.

The increased enthusiasm at the North; the triumphant vindication of the tyranny at Washington; the conscription enforced even in the Northwest, without opposition; perhaps the revival of the spirit of volunteering. Peace Parties crushed forever; men and money to endless sums obtained; and Europe busy with its own troubles, or awed into permanent silence. We suppose all this, for it becomes us now to consider the worst possible aspect of the news.

What then? Our duty will then be precisely what it has always been—to maintain the cause unflinchingly, and exhibit a spirit more indomitable and consistent than that of the enemy. Nothing is to be gained by despondency. All that has been lost may be regained by fortune and perseverance. It will be worse than useless to reproach the Government, however guilty it may be, for the appointment of inexperienced Generals, or to repine over the precious blood that has been wasted by mismanagement of the forces entrusted to incompetent commanders.

Great victory would have approved the apparent sagacity of an appointment which has brought us so great trouble, and great defeats should silence clamor which cannot at all undo an event of past unwisdom in our rulers. It must be borne as manfully, as the evils inflicted by the enemy. The bitterness of our hearts, which breeds despondency and disaffection, wins no triumph, repairs no disasters, sustains no cause.

Greatness of soul accepts all the calamities of war in the spirit of defiance, and rises superior to every misfortune. If we cannot beat defeat as well as the Yankees, we are unworthy to be free. Until recently, one of our large armies has been beaten as often and as severely as the Yankee army of the Potomac, we cannot say our courage has been fully tested, or our ability to conquer peace and independence fairly established.

"Should Pemberton and his whole army be captured, there will still be left in the Southwest the material for a very large army under Johnston. Pemberton's men will soon be returned to duty by exchange, the balance of the force now grinding the heel of Beauford Johnston's army there will be others as large or larger under Lee, Beauregard and Bragg. The combined forces of Kirby Smith, Magruder and Price make an army nearly equal to either of the above."

So long as these great leaders and great armies are left to us, so long as even one of them remains unerushed, our cause is safe. Serious disasters have heretofore heralded important reforms, decided improvements in the organization of forces, and a new revival of energy and accession of strength in all the material of war, followed by a succession of brilliant victories. The fall of Donelson, Memphis, and New Orleans, preluded the summer of heavier achievements, in which the enemy was nearly everywhere dashed back to his own soil.

Scorning to imitate the Yankee by underrating the consequences of the fall of Vicksburg, we may yet, with reason, count upon compensation in the approaching campaign. The loss of Vicksburg, if it have no other good effect, will secure us in the future against the appointment of entirely inexperienced Generals. Of this we may be perfectly sure. Moreover, it will add to the strength of our armies. This is a necessity.

The North stimulated by this success will hurl its myriads upon us and we must meet them with every available man. Within two years we have withstood 1,600,000 vandals. What shall hinder us from withstanding as many more during the year to come? Nothing but the want of the manhood which the South has never yet failed to show. We have veterans commanded by great Generals. The enemy have recruits commanded by Generals inferior to our own. Let them come on. We will see whose heart is stoutest, let war last as long as it may."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1863.

"The Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d says: Within the next fortnight the campaign of 1863 will be pretty well decided, and the most important movements of this war will probably be made in that time.

If the Confederate standard is again victorious, as may be hoped with much solid reason, although more victory will not end the war, it will destroy the efficiency of the enemy's army for the rest of this year."

"If we gain all that is now fairly possible, an entirely new character will be given to the future operations which will relieve the country of half the suffering it has hitherto endured. Now is the noble day, the fortunate hour for the Confederacy at this time, if ever. Let every man be at his post."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 22d, contains a price list of the Board of Commissioners, appointed under an act of the rebel Congress, to estimate the prices to be paid during the next two months for articles impressed into the use of the rebel army, among which are the following:

Wheat per bushel, $4.50.
Corn per bushel, $4.00.
Oats per bushel, $2.00.
Potatoes per bushel, $5.00.
Salt per bushel, $5.00.
Flour per barrel, $22.50.
Bacon, salt pork and lard, $1.00 per pound.
Tallow candles per pound, $1.50.
Brown sugar per pound, $1.00.
Coffee, $6.00 per lb.; tea, $10 per lb.; leather, $3.00 per lb.; hay, $80 per ton; pig iron, $200 per ton; two-horse team and driver, per day, $10; four-horse team, $15; six-horse team, $16; laborers, found, $13 per day, and $40 per month, and one-half these rates if found by the army.

It must be recollected that individuals all have to pay double and triple these rates.

An act forbids officers selling all the people have, as it would cause starvation.

THE NEWS.

The news come to hand, and looked for from Gen. Grant, supersedes everything else. Nevertheless, other news of this issue is second and important.

The enemy before Rosecrans have been reinforced by the advent of Vallandigham among them.

The question of substitutes interests everybody, for the draft is near. Two hundred thousand loyal white men at least are provided with substitutes, in the shape of that number of black men speedily to be put into the field. Any Copperheads or opponents follows that object to having a negro do their fighting for them, will do well to leave their names with the enrollment officers and get the matter set straight.

Dayton, Ohio, the home of Vallandigham, still manifests symptoms that declare that the infamous traitor was pulled up and thrown over the fence none too soon. The ordinary sins is strong enough to bring those small fry rebel sympathizers to more decision, if not to better views.

The rebel dispatch of the capture of Helena, Arkansas, by Price, is a sloppy fabrication of transmission. The rebels never anticipate us in news from Arkansas now that we hold the river. If Price did take Helena, the first passing Federal gun would have discovered it, and there have been several up since this dispatch has been sent.

The news from Burnside's Department is encouraging, and promises a brighter future for East Tennessee. From Rosecrans we have news purporting to be by the card with reference to his army. We hope that an expedient knowledge, comprehending the range of facts, will shortly be experienced by Rosecrans and his army.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—A Cincinnati dispatch says:

Telegraphic that a skirmish occurred on the 24th from Fort Donelson, resulted in the serious wounding of Gen. Smith and two or three privates. Reinforcements were rushed, and our forces drove the rebels back with loss. Gen. Smith is reported as resting the block brigade which he commands, and will be pushed forward to-day.

General George Cook, commanding the rebels in the Sturgis pursuit, replies to the charges preferred against him for protecting rebel property, and says that he has complimentary letters, that he will not deem it necessary to publish, from every officer.

Gen. Burnside has been appointed and has assumed command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati.

Gen. Wright, late commanding the Department of the Ohio, has assumed command of the second division of the 6th army corps.

Warrants have passed at the Treasury for the payment of all as yet unpaid troops, except Grant's and Rosecrans' armies.

Grant's men will be paid as soon as they stop. All the requisitions for soldier's pay will probably be filled this week.

All requisitions for payments of troops up to the 1st of May, have been filled. Within a fortnight thirty-seven millions six hundred thousand dollars have been required for that purpose.

One hundred deserters arrived from Fort Columbus to-day.

The following order from the War Department, furnishes the long promised rules and regulations for new enlistments:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 143.—A Bureau is established in the Adjutant General's office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of colored troops.

First—An officer will be assigned to the charge of this Bureau, with such a number of clerks as may be designated by the Adjutant General.

Second—Three or four field officers will be detailed as inspectors, to superintend the organization of colored troops, as they arrive at the rendezvous established by the War Department, in the Northwestern States.

Third—Boards will be convened at such posts as may be decided upon by the War Department, to examine colored troops, who, on application to the Adjutant General, may receive authority to present themselves to the Board for examination.

Fourth—No persons shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops except those especially authorized by the Secretary of War, and no such authority will be given to persons who have not been examined and passed by a Board, nor will such authority be given any one person to raise more than one regiment.

Fifth—Reports of Boards will specify the grade recommended, for which each candidate is fit, and authority to recruit will be given, in accordance. Commissions will be issued from the Adjutant General's office when the prescribed number is ready for muster into service.

Sixth—Authority may be accepted by companies, to be afterwards consolidated into battalions and regiments by the Adjutant General. Regiments will be numbered in the order in which they are raised—the numbers to be determined by the Adjutant General. They will be designated, "—regiment of United States colored troops."

Seventh—Recruiting stations and depots will be established by the Adjutant General as circumstances shall require, and officers will be detailed to muster and inspect recruits.

Eighth—The non-commissioned officers of colored troops may be selected and appointed from the best men of their number, in the usual mode of appointing non-commissioned officers.

Meritorious non-commissioned officers will be offered promotion to higher rank if they prove themselves equal to it.

Ninth—All personal applications for appointments in colored regiments, or for information concerning them, must be made to the Chief of Bureau. All official communications should be addressed to Chief of Bureau, to the care of the Adjutant General.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The Secretary of War to-day presented Corporal Watson W. Brown, of Company F, 51st Ohio, one of the famous party forming Mitchell's expedition into the interior of Georgia, in April last year, to burn the Railroad bridges and run off trains, a gold medal and one hundred dollars. He is the engineer who ran the trains. The Ohio State Agent furnished the Secretary the following list of the other survivors of the expedition, to each of whom a similar present was made: J. R. Porter, Co. G, Mark Wood, and John Wilson, Co. C, and William Knight, Co. E, 21st Ohio; Daniel A. Dorsey, Co. H, Morton J. Hawkins, Co. A, and John Wallace, Co. B, 33d Ohio. Also, the following list of the members of the expedition executed by rebels:

Marion A. Ross, company A, 22d Ohio; Geo. D. Wilson company B, do.; P. G. Shaddock, company K, do.; Samuel Slawens and Samuel Robinson, company G, 33d Ohio; John Scott and Thomas B. Scott, company C, 21st Ohio; also two citizens—John Campbell and J. J. Andrews—of Louisville.

The Secretary of war has decided to present gold medals to the families of these men, and has directed them to be prepared, with suitable inscriptions. The State Agent will forward them when prepared.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Herald's* dispatch says: "There is some trouble over the probable destination of Burnside. He will shortly arrive here to try and settle the matter. It seems that Secretary Stanton and Gov. Johnson desire him to go to one point, while Halleck and Rosecrans think he should go to another.

The New York *Times* Washington dispatch says: "It is rumored that Gen. Butler is to be assigned to the command of the Ohio. Burnside desiring to be relieved.

No credit is given by the authorities to the unofficial rebel dispatches concerning the Presidential letter of the law. Prominent gentlemen from New York and Pennsylvania have made representations to the President and Secretary, that anything looking at all like an attempt to evade the plain provisions of the act would have a damaging effect upon the people.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President and Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, General-in-Chief of the army and Gen. Hooker were in council several hours to-day at the Executive mansion.

WHAT BURNSIDE INTENDS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, May 26, 1863.

In reference to the report telegraphed from Washington and Philadelphia, that General Burnside had asked to be relieved of the command of this Department, I am authorized by the General himself to say that there is no truth in the report. When he accepted the command of the Department it was with the understanding that he should take the field with his 9th army corps, and other troops that were to be forwarded to Kentucky from Kentucky to East Tennessee. He did not intend to remain here, when he never more than ten days, but has been delayed much longer than he anticipated. He will not intend to remain here, but will go forward to the field in a few days, and will have his headquarters in front of the troops. His intention is to co-operate with those of Rosecrans, and with those of Grant, as circumstances may require.

The impression that Burnside intends to remain here, is based upon the report of a movement never at present, but it promises

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON May 26, 1863.

The Treasury Department has been preparing new rules and regulations for governing the local trade along the Western border, which go into operation to-morrow. Parties desiring information concerning the changes should apply to the Special Sub-Treasury Agent of the United States Treasury Department, Hon. P. Mellon, Cincinnati.

Numerous petitions have been received from Vallandighamers, praying for his release.

The Medical Department has sent abundant supplies and surgeons to Hooker's army, which already has everything except luxuries that the wounded will need.

There is no truth in the statement published in some quarters, that the rebels are collecting cavalry at Culpepper for a raid on our lines. Gen. Stahl has telegraphed that there are no signs of the enemy on his front.

The President has remitted the sentence to be cashiered, against Major General Dayton, 19th Regulars, and he is reinstated in his command by a General Order.

A general order provides that, in order to prevent the Capital of the nation from continuing the depot of supplies for traitors and their confederate friends, all goods offered for transportation at any outlets leading from this district, shall be carefully examined by a commissioned officer detailed for such duty; if not covered by a permit issued by the Military Governor, to be seized and turned over to the Provost Marshal for confiscation and sale.

A general order of Hooker abolishes the office of Purveyor, and gives the furnishing of the entire supplies for officers messes to Sutlers, who must find their own transportation.

Rebel deserters from Fredericksburg state that they are now supplied with a ration of fish, caught from the Rappahannock, instead of meat.

Brigadier General H. G. Wright, late commanding the Department of the Ohio, has assumed command of the second division of the 6th army corps.

Warrants have passed at the Treasury for the payment of all as yet unpaid troops, except Grant's and Rosecrans' armies.

Grant's men will be paid as soon as they stop. All the requisitions for soldier's pay will probably be filled this week.

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FROM VICKSBURG.

THE GOOD NEWS NOT YET RECEIVED.

News to Friday, May 22

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION REPORTED.

Confused and Contradictory Rebel Dispatches.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LATEST VIA RICHMOND.
WASHINGTON, May, 26, 1863.

The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday morning has the following:

MOBILE, May 23.—The special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register* from Jackson, yesterday, says: Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this morning. It is reported and believed in official circles, that the enemy assaulted the works at Vicksburg, on Wednesday, and were repulsed.

Snyder's Bluff has been evacuated. A courier reports that Yazoo City was captured by the Federals, and the navy yard burned by our (rebel) troops. An officer from Vicksburg reports that Grant has been whipped back.

MOBILE, May 23, 1863.

A dispatch from Jackson to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated to-day, says the latest from Vicksburg is to-Thursday night. Our loss is thus far slight. The injuries to the batteries are trifling. The garrison is well supplied, and confident of holding the place. Firing was heard at intervals of last night and to-day.

LATER.

The enemy have made three desperate assaults at Vicksburg, and have been repulsed.

Official information has been received of the capture of Helena, Ark., by Gen. Price.

A letter from Jackson, dated the 19th, says: Gen. Johnson this morning threw from ten to twelve thousand men over the Big Black river to Vicksburg.

Official dispatches from Gen. Johnson, dated Vicksburg, 20th, says: An officer who left Vicksburg on Tuesday, reports the assault near the Yazoo Road, on Pemberton's entrenchments, had been repulsed.

The date of the above will be noticed to be the 20th, same date with the official dispatches already received from Admiral Porter, which conflicts with the rebel accounts in essential particulars.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, May 26, 1863.

The steamer Courier left Evansville this morning with sixty surgeons and several lady nurses, and the sanitary agents with stores, vegetables, ice, &c., for the Indiana regiments in Gen. Grant's army; and the agents have chartered a second steamer, which will leave the same place on Thursday, with additional surgeons and stores. These boats will bring back to this State all Indiana soldiers wounded in the late battles, who, in the opinion of the Medical Director, will not be able for duty for forty days.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., May 26, 1863.

A reliable gentleman who has come through from Memphis, brings intelligence of rebel movements which is of great interest and importance. I am inclined to credit it. He says he met large bodies of rebel cavalry going southward, and fully confirms our previous advices with regard to troops having gone from Tennessee to reinforce the rebels in Mississippi. Two brigades went with Joe. Johnston.

Breckinridge has fallen back from his advanced position. He commenced his retrograde movement on Saturday, much to the dissatisfaction of his troops, who came near mutinying, and were only pacified by a speech from Breckinridge himself, who told them they were going to Mississippi for a short time to clean out Grant, and would then immediately return to Tennessee.

There are no rebel troops anywhere between Murfreesboro and Manchester.

The rebel authorities confidently aver that Vicksburg is taken, but give neither time, place, nor circumstances.

THE N. Y. EVENING POST'S DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Evening Post's* Washington special dispatch of to-day says: It is understood that the Government has received an official dispatch from Gen. Grant dated on Friday, the 22d inst., which confirms all previous accounts of the success of our troops, and speaks of the capture of Vicksburg as certain.

It is also reported here to-day that the rebel rams in the Rappahannock yesterday admitted that Vicksburg had been captured.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—It is understood that a dispatch received to-day states that another line of defences has been discovered in the rear of Vicksburg, which it would be necessary to take by storm.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special says:

It is believed that Grant has nothing to fear from a concentration of any considerable force in his rear. The only force available for that purpose are 6,000 under Johnston, the small number driven away from Pemberton under Loring, and one or two brigades from Port Hudson, not more than 15,000 men at the outside.

CAIRO, May 26.—Private dispatches have passed through here to-day from officers in Grant's army, dated "May 24, near Vicksburg." From this we draw the inference that the city has not yet capitulated.

Nothing official or from correspondents has been received. The reason is, all the boats are busy at Vicksburg, carrying supplies to the army, receiving the sick, exhausted and wounded.

It is also understood that one or two brigades have gone up to Yazoo River.

This silence is not interpreted here to mean reverse or disaster. Several days may elapse before our forces enter the city.

The splendid new hospital steamer R. C. Wood arrived to-day from St. Louis, destined for below.

MEMPHIS, 11:30 a. m., May 25.—To Gen. Halleck:—The steamer Luminary is just up from Vicksburg. She brings no official dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Gen. Dix telegraphed from Fortress Monroe, last night, that a rebel deserter from Franklin, yesterday, reported Vicksburg taken.

The latest advices from Vicksburg are to Friday night. The city was then not taken, but great advantages had been gained; but the enemy offered firm resistance. It was thought we would take it next day. Our men had their colors planted in the enemy's works and were lying on the extreme slope. We had captured about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery. Our troops were within a mile and a half of the Court House. The mortar and gunboats in front of Vicksburg were hard at work.

The N. Y. *Herald Star* says of the New York *Tribune's* report of the capture of the whole rebel army at Vicksburg, that "facts within our knowledge satisfy us that it is entirely unfounded."

The following has just been received:

OLD NEWSPAPER NEWS,
May 26—6:30 a. m.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the State of Massachusetts sends [illegible] City Point with one hundred officers, the cause of the Indiana delegation.

The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday has the following:

MOBILE, May 23.—A special to the *Advertiser and Register* from Jackson yesterday, says heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this morning. It is reported and believed in official circles that the enemy assaulted the works at Vicksburg on Wednesday, and was repulsed. Snyder's Bluff has been evacuated.

A courier reports that Yazoo City was captured by the Federals, and the navy yard burned by the Confederate troops.

An officer from Vicksburg reports that Grant has been whipped back.

LATER.—The enemy made three desperate assaults on Vicksburg, and have been repulsed.

Official information has been received of the capture of Helena, Arkansas, by that, Price.

A letter from Jackson, Miss., dated May 19th, says:

Gen. Johnson this morning threw from 10,000 to 12,000 men over the Big Black river to Vicksburg. Gen. Johnson, who left Vicksburg on the 18th inst., says that an officer, who left Vicksburg on Tuesday, reports that an assault on the enemy's new fortifications on the Yazoo Road was made.

L. P. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special says:

The Confederates are the large bodies of rebel cavalry on Rapidan, Brandy Station, Orange Court House, and Culpepper, which have been falsely reported as having been driven back by Gen. Hooker's forces between Murfreesboro and Manchester.

The rebels assert

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

As an evidence of the way in which the President's scheme for Compensated Emancipation is making its way with the people of the Border Slaveholding States, we copy, to-day, an article from the Baltimore *American*—the old and honored organ of the Whig party in Maryland—in which it commits itself fully and unreservedly to the settlement plan, and to which, also, it defends its position with remarkable clearness and power. With little immediate interest in the local policy of that State, we may, as its action bears upon and elucidates the general national question that the people are discussing, congratulate our readers that Maryland, so far as she can be influenced by the powerful party for which the *American* speaks, has fallen into the channel that safety, patriotism and humanity have marked out. The article of which we speak and to which we beg the reader to turn, is noticeable for its dispassionate tone, its facility of statement, and its irrefragibility of logic. It is worthy of study.

EXPLANATION OF DELAY.

The brilliancy, rapidity and effectiveness of Gen. Grant's movements, whereby he has planted himself in the rear of Vicksburg with a certainty that the place must fall, will compel the admiration of the whole country. But even in this hour of triumph, the voice of the grumblers is heard discordantly amid the shouts of exultation and praise. "Way did not Gen. Grant do this long, long ago? Why this protracted waiting, when the result shows that success was so certain and so easy? Why the delay that cost so many lives and such a mint of money?" These are the questions that in almost every circle are piled thick and fast. We tell the grumblers we were content to stand by Grant through months of inaction when he might have moved, that their ignorance is the parent of their inquiries; that the movement was attempted at the earliest practicable moment; and that, after it became possible, not a day or an hour was lost. Do they not know the whole army had to make a long march through that Mississippi bottom, on the west side of the stream, cut up by ponds and bayous and thickly set with an almost tropical forest—a bottom converted into a sea of mud by half a day's rain, through which an artillery or baggage train could no more make its way than through the center of Lake Michigan? Do they not know that this march from Milliken's Bend to the place of embarkation in transports below Vicksburg, was the only alternative of running the batteries; and that had that last danger been successfully overcome while the roads were soft, our intentions would have been betrayed to the enemy; and, held fast by the mud embargo on the East side of the river, our boys could not have got five miles from the shore? They would have lain there, helpless, while the rebels prepared for their defeat when an advance was possible. As it was, three hours' rain, while the preliminary movement was going on, put an end to all operations. The troops and trains on the way were arrested just as effectually as if they had stood on the shores of the Gulf. The wagons went down to their axle-trees in the soft alluvium; horses tired down in an hour's ride, and even the infantry were, from the sheer impossibility of going on, compelled to halt and wait for that black sea to dry up.

It is not wonderful, that, after the battles were run, and long weeks of inaction followed, there should have been impatience and complaint. We shared the first and expressed the last. The occasion for either is gone by, and now that the reasons for the delay are so apparent and so conclusive, let us hope that the joy over the brilliant victories which have been already achieved and which promise such glorious fruits, will not be marred by querulous inquiries why all this good work was not wrought before.

HOW TO RULE CONQUERED SECESSIA.

Copperhead thinks he has the Union man on the slip, when he cramps him with this question: Suppose you conquer the South, how are you going to govern it—how reduce to obedience the rebels who have fought against your armies, and abhor your principles and the very name of you? But this is a question—poser as it is meant to be—which is of no very difficult solution, and has been answered a hundred times in the history of conquered nations, and in the sequel to civil commotions, where the ruling power has been victorious over the rebels against its authority.

Norman Copperheads, if any had existed in Normandy prior to the time of the conquest of England, might have asked the fierce Conquisicator, William, precisely the same question: How will you hold the Saxon spirit in allegiance, when you have beaten the armies of Harold on the field of Hastings? And the reply to the Copperhead would have been: The Saxons will find that out presently; and for you, sneaking doubter and traitor as you are, there is the headsman waiting for you! It is notorious that William the Bastard, did conquer England, and that he managed to subdue the Saxons, although it took him a long time to do it, and he and his subsequents were compelled to the most arbitrary acts, in order to keep them in subjection. Of course the spirit of the conquered people could not be utterly quelled in one or two reigns, for the pride of race helped to foster the tyranny of the rulers, and the resistance of the ruled; but the strong, red hand of the former was too much for the latter, and held so tight a grip over them, that they finally thought it best to succumb quietly and grow in peace.

Wales didn't like being subjected by England, neither did Ireland, or Scotland, and they uttered their dislike on many a bloody battle field—but they are all quiet enough now, and find that it was to their interests, and to those of civilization that they were thus annexed to the British Crown against their will.

The same thing holds good with respect to all the British possessions in India and Canada, which were seized by conquest. The impossibility of governing the people was never the question asked by these victorious conquerors. They conquered them first, and left the rest to fate; and, somehow or other, fate has always been on their side; and native revolts have always landed in the natives being conquered over again.

A competent answer, however to Copperheads does anything to be found out—is also very short. It furnishes us by the State of Louisiana, which was certainly the most rabid of all the secession States during the first year of the war, and which is now not only returning to its allegiance, but calling upon favored sisters everywhere to come back to the sheltering wings of the beneficent Republic. The *New York Times*, in a recent issue, puts the case in a nutshell, strong light, and lets Louisiana herself reply to the Copperhead question of government.

This State passed its secession ordinance by a vote of one hundred and thirteen, to seventeen; and subsequently became pledged and subject to the Confederacy as State Constitutions could be. Not wholly of the act at which the Confederacy was effected, it declared State sovereignty to be the rebel creed; many other State in the Confederacy to be paramount; and they fought as hard to establish that creed as any other Confederate State. Of course the majority of the State were as much in favor of secession as Alabama or Georgia. Yet Davis himself, and not one hundred persons in the State, ever dreamed that the people of Louisiana could be governed otherwise than as the subjects of the absolute power of the Confederate Government. Its Governor, Legislature, Courts, and municipal authorities were all elected under the Confederate Constitution, and were all subservient to the Confederate Government. Its militia was called out by the Governor, and placed in the field by the Confederate Government. Its banks suspended specie payments by the Confederate Government. Its people were taxed by the Confederate Government. Its property was destroyed by the Confederate Government. Its commerce was annihilated by the Confederate Government. Its sons were conscripted by the Confederate Government. Its daughters were insulted by the Confederate Government. Its citizens were imprisoned by the Confederate Government. Its Governor, Legislature, Courts, and municipal authorities were all elected under the Confederate Constitution, and were all subservient to the Confederate Government. Its militia was called out by the Governor, and placed in the field by the Confederate Government. Its banks suspended specie payments by the Confederate Government. Its people were taxed by the Confederate Government. Its property was destroyed by the Confederate Government. Its commerce was annihilated by the Confederate Government. Its sons were conscripted by the Confederate Government. Its daughters were insulted by the Confederate Government. Its citizens were imprisoned by the Confederate Government.

Now we take this to be a full and complete answer to Copperhead's question—and this is the way the South will be governed, and the rebellious spirit of the people subdued and brought into a happy allegiance to the supreme authority.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

The relations of this journal to Gen. John A. Logan, now of Grant's army, and late a member of Congress from the Ninth District in this State, have never been, as all our readers know, of a friendly character. Our views of National matters and State policy, have always been almost diametrically opposed to those which he entertained, and as he never had any reservations in expressing all of his political belief, and as we were never chary in condemning what we believed to be false, untenable and dangerous, it is not improbable that our files may show that we have assailed him with a degree of acidity that seemed like the manifestation of personal dislike; and we know that in his frequent speeches in Southern Illinois, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE and its editors were the theme upon which he nearly always enlarged, in, we fear, not always a Christian spirit. But by-gones are by-gones; and though we may not stultify ourselves with apologizing for the sharp criticisms which we have aforetime made—upon matters that are now walled up in the past; and though we should be far from asking him to unsay any of the savage things of which we have been the object, we may in all truthfulness and sincerity, declare that since this war broke out, and since Gen. Logan assumed the patriot's part, and pushed gallantly into the thickest and hottest of the fight, we have conceived and expressed admiration for his qualities as a man and a lover of his country that we have never felt before. He is indeed doing good service; and though he may not have changed his political notions, he has displayed the courage, the steadfastness and heroism which entitle him not only to good words from us, but to every Union man's gratitude and praise. To say that he is courageous is not enough; to say that he is skilful is not half his due; to say that he commands the respect and obedience of his men, is but to faintly shadow forth the unbounded admiration that is accorded to him by those whom he commands. Earnest, ready, untiring, vigilant, full of pluck, abounding in patriotism, confident of final success, and willing, whether success or failure comes, to do his whole duty because his country commands, he has become the pet and boast of the army to which he belongs; and we only re-echo the opinion of his superior, when we say that "he is a whole division in himself."

"The Captain Cutts who acted as Judge Advocate in the drum-head court-martial of Mr. Vallandigham is a brother of the widow of the late Stephen A. Douglas."—*Copperhead Times.*

And if Douglas were alive and had been on that court-martial, he would have insisted on hanging the traitorous wretch.

A Sketch of Gen. Grant.

Major General ULYSSES S. GRANT, was born at Mount Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 29, 1822, and entered the West Point Academy from his native State at the age of seventeen, receiving his appointment as cadet from the late Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, of Ohio. He graduated with honors, June 30, 1843, in the same class with Generals French, Franklin, Hamilton, Quinby, Peck, Reynolds, and others in the Union service, and Generals Hardee and Bidgley, serving in the Confederate army; and was attached as brevet 2d Lieutenant to the 4th infantry. He was promoted 2d Lieutenant at Corpus Christi in Sept., 1845. He served through the Mexican campaign, under General Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and under Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; and was twice promoted for his bravery on the battle-field. He was Regimental Quartermaster from April 1, 1847, and when he resigned from the service, July 31, 1854, he was a full Captain in the 4th infantry. After his resignation, he settled in St. Louis county, Missouri, and continued to reside there until 1860, when he moved to Galena, Illinois, and entered into the leather trade in partnership with his father. When the news of the first gun fired at Fort Sumter reached him, he hastened to Springfield, and offered his services to Gov. Yates, and was appointed Colonel of the 21st Regiment of Illinois volunteers. He served with his regiment until promoted a Brigadier General, with commission and rank from May 17, 1861. He was assigned as Brigadier and acting Brigadier General in several of the contests in Southeastern Missouri, and his course as commander of that district received the commendation of his superior officers. His chief connection with the war is in the glorious record that bears Forts Henry and Donelson, British, and those more recent battles that have effectually tamed the rebel pride and power in the Southwest, and opened the Mississippi again as the outlet of the West.

The Guests of Iowa.

It is generally supposed that Iowa is considerably pleased at the visit of Governors to her soil, and especially at the object of the same. In order to settle this matter, I give you the following statement:

Iowa's quota under the 300,000 call was	8,424
Iowa's quota under the first 500,000 call was	17,342
Iowa's quota under the last 500,000 call was	16,707
Iowa's quota under the draft (estimated at)	5,000
Total under the six calls	49,473
Iowa has furnished under three different calls	49,214
Leaving a deficiency to be filled by draft	259

This estimate, however, does not include the troops that have been raised for the term of service. The number already recruited and enrolled in the 7th Iowa cavalry is larger than the quota of the State under the last call. Add to this the troops in the 2d Iowa battery, which is fully and completely filled, and the troops in the 1st Iowa battery in full and mustered into the service, then the excess over her quota will be some 800 men.

From Rosecrans' Army.

A Capital Letter from a Private Soldier.

Vivid Description of a Six Days' Campaign.

The following letter from Sergeant I. F. Branch, of the 50th Illinois Volunteers, to his wife, will be read with deep interest. It gives a vivid, and no doubt, a truthful description of the first six days of Grant's campaign, after he had left Bruinsburg. This account has a freshness about it which can hardly be found in the details of army correspondents, or in the official reports of officers.

IN CAMP NEAR BIG BLACK, 20 MILES SOUTH OF VICKSBURG, MISS., May 5th, 1863.

DEAR WIFE:—We started down the river, Milliken's Bend on the morning of the 25th of April at 7 o'clock and marched for Carthage, below Vicksburg. We marched about 15 miles that day. The roads were in good order, but ten days before they could not have been travelled at all. It was through a swampy country, and it was plain to be seen that if it rained we should have fun. And sure enough on the night of the 26th it began to rain in earnest, continuing all night. We were marching without tents, and were wet through by morning; but no matter. We started in a terrible thunder storm; Commenced it and continued the rear guard. It rained all day, and of all the roads I ever saw ours were the worst. That day we passed another 100 rebels stuck in the mud. We were drenched with water all day. We made six miles and encamped on an old deserted plantation, and slept in a bed of new cotton without blankets. In our wet clothes. I slept first rate, got up in the morning all right, and started again. We marched nine miles that day, and encamped at Perkins' plantation, on the Mississippi River below Vicksburg. Perkins was a United States Senator six years ago. When he saw the Yankees coming, he set fire to all his buildings, cotton, &c., and took his family and left for Grand Gulf, twelve miles down the river.

We lay there until midnight, then started down the river bank by land, and arrived opposite Grand Gulf at 9 o'clock p. m.; the same evening we crossed the river on the gun boats and transports which had run the blockade before we left Milliken's Bend, and landed six miles below Grand Gulf and encamped. Gen. McClernand had crossed before us, and marched out the same night.

On the morning of the 1st of May, we started at 6 o'clock out into Mississippi. We had gone about six miles when boom! boom! boom! from the field of work ahead. Our men quickened their pace without orders, and for four miles we marched so fast that the boys could scarcely keep in line. Some six or seven were sunstruck. About that time Gen. Smith, (commanding our Brigade), came back and ordered us to stand it to go three miles further; that we were wanted badly in front; that the rebels were holding McClernand very strongly, and he must have help. We all said go ahead, and the next three miles were made on double-quick, the noise of cannon and musketry increasing all the time; and at 3 o'clock we reached ourselves, loaded guns, and were marched to the front. The Adjutant took command of the regiment, and we lay under fire for an hour, without any chance to retaliate. We were held as reserve. One regiment after another was sent to the front to fill up and relieve the rebels from a high hill, which they had possession of. The hill was covered with houses, and full of deep gutters, surrounded by deep ravines, which, with the side hills, were covered with cane brake so thick you could not see a road.

Every regiment that went into that cane brake came out badly cut up, and in confusion. It was no use trying to take the hill from the front. All this time our 12-pound guns and the rebel guns were making bad work among our men, and could not be silenced by our guns. At 4 o'clock, p. m., the 20th and 45th were called back, and sent to the left and rear of the covered hill. We went and lay in a deep ravine, awaiting orders, when Gen. Logan came down and gave the following order: "Swing that 20th around so that its left will rest on the right of the 45th, and then charge, kill and give those rebels h—ll." Quick as thought we swung around and started up the hill, so steep and thick with cane-brake that we had to draw ourselves up by the canes, and when we made the top of the hill, we were within fifteen rods of the rebel battery. Then the order was given to fix bayonets and charge the battery. We did so with one of those peculiar wild yells; but when within five rods of the guns, the rebels left them. We did not halt for the guns, but kept on, and they did not get time to fire a gun. We stopped short without orders and fired on the rebels, killing them; and when we did not kill and wound, left on double quick. We then went ahead, took the guns, killing and capturing the gunners. A hundred of the guns and fixed ammunition for the retreating rebels. Then we started to fellowships in and found a squad lying in a gulley which we captured. That set me to thinking, and I broke out on my own hook and found seven rebels in one gully hid. They had their guns. I ordered them to throw down their guns. They did so all but one of them. He started to run down the ravine, I "halted" him, but he would not stop, and I shot him dead. The other six I took to the rear and gave them up to a Captain who had a squad already. We took on the hill over seventy-five prisoners—this was on the left.

All this time the fight was raging terribly on the right, and McClernand could not route them. He sent to the left for Stevenson's brigade of our division. They went over and charged the hill, as we had ours, and took it in less than an hour. So you see Logan's division turned the day in our favor. On the right, left, and center, we followed our advantage closely and chased the rebels all day until dark, when, as we raised a steep hill, we were greeted by a rousing volley from the brow of the hill. The 30th and 38th Illinois climbed the hill, formed and advanced; fired one volley, when the "grey-backs" skedaddled again, leaving us in possession of the field, and their commanding officer wounded. We lay down on our arms for the night, and thus ended the first day of May, 1863. But it had been bad enough. Not a man of the 20th was either killed or wounded in the charge or pursuit. A miracle, surely, for I assure you it was pretty thicker'n my life. We killed their commanding General, Tracy, captured a Colonel, several Captains and Lieutenants, and 700 prisoners; killed and wounded, through the day, 5,000 men. We lost, all told, through the day, about 460 killed and wounded. No prisoners.

May 2d—We are in the line of battle with the 20th, deployed as skirmishers, and went two miles in that way, but found the rebels had run off in the night and left us. Gibson, as pretty a little town as I ever saw, of about 2,000 inhabitants in peaceable times, but they were scattered out of their houses. Here the people had burned the wire bridge and railroad bridges, and run again.

Logan's Division took a circuit of nine miles to get there in order to cut off their retreat, but they were too fast for us, and we started again, marching half the night to cut them off at Grindstone Ferry, but again they slipped us.

On the 3d of May we crossed Big Bayou Pierre on a pontoon bridge, which the rebels failed to destroy, and marched one and a half miles, when we were brought up, all standing, by six shells dropping into us from the front. We were ordered to lay down while our batteries tried the rebel batteries, and while laying there I went to sleep and slept for an hour, with shells flying both ways.

At the end of an hour I was waked up, and we formed in line and advanced to take the rebel battery; but when we got to them they were not there—gone again. So we pushed on one mile, when the rattle of musketry and whiz of bullets told us of another Skedaddle. We pitched into it and routed the 30th and detached to support a battery, which we did in fine style, being entirely out of danger, for the rebels ran as soon as our batteries opened on them. They had no idea of making a fight, and ran from the first. After destroying the number named above, as killed and wounded, from the total missing, it will appear there were captured and forty-four were captured by the surprise resulting from the rear movement of Jackson.

The rebel officials acknowledge that they lost altogether in killed, wounded and missing, about ten thousand men. They do not hesitate to say that the battles at Chancellorsville and in Fredericksburg, under Hooker and Sedgwick, were the severest and most severe fighting Confederacy has yet experienced in the war.

Gen. Lee expressed himself to his officers very freely, and said he was afraid the enemy were more than he (Lee) supposed. Hesaid he did not think Hooker could handle so many men as he had. He said he didn't hesitate to tell his officers that Hooker is a man to be fixed and watched closely.

Gen. Lee also expressed his wonder that Hooker should be so foolish as to divide up his army to the north side of the Rappahannock.

Our informant says that the leading rebels acknowledged to him that Lee was expecting reinforcements to enable him to get between Hooker and the river, with the intention of cutting off his supplies by destroying all the ferries and pontoon bridges, with the hope of starving him out.

Jackson's death was a most terrible blow to the rebels.

Our soldiers, who are prisoners of the one day, are suffering dreadfully for the want of food, although they do not hesitate to say that they shared equally with the rebel soldiers, so far as they could judge.

Our informant says he was frequently asked when he thought the war would end. He replied that some of our people thought it might end in twenty years, some thought ten, but for himself he was of opinion that five years would be ten too many. This kind of logic is not anything but pleasant.

The following are among the casualties of the 20th of the Eleventh Corps in the late battle at Chancellorsville:

Col. Coleman, 118th New York, killed.
Col. Riley Olin, regiment, killed.
Col. Wood, 68th New York, shot through the chest.
Col. Gilsa, 41st New York, wounded.
Col. Gosker, 45th Pa., wounded.
Col. Gilsa, 41st, died of wounds.
Col. Coleman, aide-de-camp, killed.
Col. Bowman, aide-de-camp, wounded.

NOT TRUE.—The Indianapolis *Journal*, says it is authorized to say that the report in circulation through the press that an application has been made of Governor Morton to the General Government for means to carry on the State Government, in the absence of the appropriations which the Copperhead majority of our Legislature refused to make, is untrue. No such application has been made.

"Without Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, the Southern Confederacy could not exist."

Our readers may remember that we have called attention to the late able communications of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in which, in answer to certain queries, addressed to us by a number of our particular friends, he declared himself unconditionally and thoroughly in favor of the policy of emancipation.

We propose in our present issue to call the attention of our readers to the views of the American statesman at more length; we propose to consider some of the reasons which call for action in the premises, upon which every one must be agreed, before the interest stirred up, that in the coming election, no prominent man will be permitted to be neutral—that every one who expects support from the people will be compelled to declare himself.

We know that all agitation in relation to this question has been deprecated strongly by some of the best friends of the Union cause in the State. We know that many of them consider it as endangering our unity as a final blow which there should be no discord tolerated, if we are to hope for an effective triumph. But what sort of a cause would that be to fight for, which could not stand the test of truth and of this late day, need be told that in assailing the rebel cause—the rebel Confederacy—the common sense would dictate the most vital assault as that which should threaten its avowed "corner stone," whatever that may be.

But let us first try to ascertain what place Maryland really occupies with relation to the mighty conflict on hand—let us see whether her position is not of more consequence in the great battle now waging for the triumph of free government than we ourselves are apt to consider. Here is a statement to which we would call the attention of our friends in the State:

"Judge Lane, a distinguished citizen of Alabama, states, in a public letter, that Albert Sidney Johnston said, in his hearing, that without Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, the Southern Confederacy could not exist."

Now who supposes that General Johnston, the distinguished rebel leader who uttered the above sentiment, did not know whereof he affirmed? and who is not certain, on reading the above, that his view was precisely that entertained by Jeff. Davis and the entire rebel dynasty at Richmond, with whom he had so often been in council?

But General Johnston is sustained as right by higher authority still, the one upon whom the great responsibility devolves of putting down this rebellion—the President of the United States. He takes the same view of the emergency when he proposes, in the very agony of the great conflict, to buy out the loyalty of the slave States. He says:

"If the war continues long as it must, the institutions of the border States, and, to a less extent, of all the States have received a severe shock, the disturbing influences of which cannot be repressed for generations. All this is to be added to the effects of the waste of war. This inevitable conclusion, so logical and so certain, is plainly calculated to produce enduring discord among the people of the respective States. Gradual emancipation, extending through a period sufficiently long to lessen the inconvenience to industry resulting from the change of labor, and deferring the time so far that no living man shall suffer pecuniary loss, would entirely obviate the danger. Room in other countries, to which our emancipated people could go, and where they could support themselves, and new markets for the products of their labor, would be necessary consequences of emancipation, and should be provided. Climate will forbid persons of European birth to settle in the extreme South, and the freed people will not and cannot maintain themselves in competition with the more powerful races in the more northern regions. Their emigration hence would be both voluntary and necessary. It would relieve the greatest embarrassment from which the white laborer would suffer if his old competitor in the labor market were removed, and a new class introduced in their place, requiring the assistance and protection of the laws to enforce the contracts which should be made with them. The plan would be gradual, and yet complete. Its effects would be limited to persons who should be mature at the time of its adoption, and all who should thereafter be born would be free. Each man would contribute his share to the burden according to the part he takes in bringing it upon the country. Thus the happy effect would be produced of shortening the war, and lightening its common burden by the united efforts of all the people. Definite pecuniary aid, which such a proposition would assure to any State adopting it, would be a powerful means in securing its favorable consideration and general adoption. Such aid, to be efficient, must be extended while the war lasts, and not after peace has returned. It would be a prize offered for the early action of the people, and would lose its power to influence them if withheld till the war was over. Then no man could tell whether he would receive any benefit from it or not. Now, every man may hope that his State will be the first to accept the proposition, and secure the benefit. Then, all would be alike uncertain. Now, the States are severally competing for the boon. Then, they would severally stand aloof, each waiting for some other to move. Now, the sympathies of all are enlisted in favor of the measure. Then, they would be lost in general indifference. Now, it is a living issue before the people. Then, it would be a dead one in the past. Now, it is a question of peace, of union, of liberty, of law, of humanity, of national life, and of national power. Then, it would be a matter of mere history, to be looked back upon as the folly of other times."

Now, we submit, that the above is a clear statement of the case, and that it is fully endorsed by the fact that the President, in the very emergency when he proposes, in the very agony of the great conflict, to buy out the loyalty of the slave States, he says:

"If the war continues long as it must, the institutions of the border States, and, to a less extent, of all the States have received a severe shock, the disturbing influences of which cannot be repressed for generations. All this is to be added to the effects of the waste of war. This inevitable conclusion, so logical and so certain, is plainly calculated to produce enduring discord among the people of the respective States."

Is this, or is it not, in some way connected with the question. In my humble opinion it is, for it is a matter of common observation that white laborers will not settle where slaves occupy the soil, however partially they may do so among free negroes. The white man shrinks from a union of labor with those who are regarded by their masters as an inferior race, and gradually from the system of labor itself as degrading, and fit only for those whom Heaven has stamped with a darker color than its own. And, indeed, as you very properly remark, slave labor, protected and sustained by the capital and intelligence of the master, is a powerful opponent, however easily the white laborer may supplant the unsustained labor of the free negro; from the probability, the ratios of the loss of the lowly thousand white inhabitants in the nine counties; thirty could not work with the slaves, and have gone elsewhere.

Let us reflect for a moment what would be the condition of our State if these, her children, had not been exiled from their homes? Would not our lands and water courses have become tenanted and tilled by them, and such other population as the State draws to itself, so that, instead of the three hundred and sixteen thousand white inhabitants (then in the State) to move those centuries of occupation and cultivation of our soil,) we would most certainly have had at least double that number, and probably many more."

It would be hard, upon the naked question of expediency alone, to find a stronger argument in favor of emancipation than was thus made by Dr. Stewart nearly twenty years ago, and when we add to these reasons, so powerfully grouped in favor of the measure, those that those forced upon us by the rebellion, they constitute an array so overwhelming that the wonder is how any one can defend the slaveholders of the State did not see it long ago to take steps for closing in with the President's humane and statesmanlike offer made in the interest of all. We have seen that a rebellion based upon the advancement of slavery has cost thirty thousands of human lives, and sacrificed hundreds or millions of money, no small share of these terrible sacrifices falling upon Maryland. By the extract from the sole production of Dr. Stewart we are reminded that a quarter of a century ago it was considered to have "called hundreds from their homes," driving them out as aliens from their own soil to find a refuge among strangers. Is this no evil?

We have quoted largely from the pamphlet of Dr. Stewart, but we must be indulged once more, although briefly. He says:

"To my mind this question is solved by you to prove the necessity of retarding emancipation are the very strongest to show the propriety of encouraging it. Such reasons as these clearly the state of things in the vista which one small portion of the colored man to look to Africa as the only hope of his future and happiness. To one who takes but a partial view of the relations of the two colors, any Whose feelings of philanthropy are bounded by personal motives and considerations, this course of action may seem too stern and uncompromising; but those who take a more general survey of all the premises, and truly desires the greatest amount of good to the greatest number, will see, we trust, that these are the only terms on which we will ever have, or the best for all parties concerned.

Well, with Mr. Stewart, we claim not to consult "the greatest amount of good to the greatest number," but we do say that we have, in the President, in the generous endeavor he has made to relieve the State and the country of this fruitful source of evil, the surest safety of the General Government and to the safety and prosperity of the State.

Let us take leave of Mr. Stewart, that a new epoch is upon us; that a question which is forcing its way, despite the efforts of any "wire" or "tunnel," Loyal stockholders are awake to the needs of the occasion, and they will be heard—first in our columns, in some of the last days, in the presence of the extreme peril with which the State and nation are threatened by the great slave interest, the old battle-cries which served as stalking-horses for the rebellion, on occasion are feeble whispers to a tempest. Communication with conservatives—the President's position—the Copperhead cry—the result of the coming canvass, and the step which has not the nerve to meet it now, will have to act at a disadvantage hereafter. Let Maryland do her duty, and the day is not far distant when the Union men of Kentucky will give place to Union Maryland and the Confederacy will be "played out," let Maryland act now, do its duty in knocking out the props from under the accursed edifice.

COPPERHEADS.—It is said that the first of these animals ever known on earth was found coiled about a fruit tree in the Garden of Eden, telling lies and preaching rebellion.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7½—Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Second week of the engagement of the talented young American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Whose masterly delineations are received nightly with admiration by
LARGE AND ADMIRING AUDIENCES.
He will appear this evening as
SHYLOCK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27th, the performance will commence with Shakspeare's Tragedy of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK.....J. WILKES BOOTH
To conclude with
WHO STRIKES FIRST?
On Thursday, RICHARD III.

VARIETIES
(LATE CRYSTAL PALACE.)
Nos. 115 & 117 Dearborn Street,
Having been thoroughly renovated, enlarged and improved, will be opened
MONDAY EVENING, June 1st, 1863,
AS A
FIRST-CLASS CONCERT SALOON.
A numerous and brilliant array of talent will shortly visit THIS NEW HOUSE a Change of Bill each week. Refined entertainments will be presented, and respectable patronage solicited.
WM. VAN FLEET and C. M. CRADWICK, Proprietors and Managers.
GEO. F. MCDONALD, Stage Manager.
F. B.—WARREN DENNEVILLE, The Young Indian Boy, the Comic Ac Bazoo, Acrobat and Contortionist, will be engaged.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
Opera House, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn.
MONDAY EVENING, May 25th, and every evening during the week. First week of the celebrated Ethiopian Minstrels, Arlington, Leon and Donniker, in their Grand Opera House, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Performances every evening. Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. SATURDAY Matinee at 2 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Children under ten years of age to matinees, 15 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Tickets can be secured at the Music Store, on Saturday and Monday previous to the first performance. Secure seats at the Light Guard Armory, on the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue.
A. W. DENNEE, Agent.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION
GIVES ITS
Fourth Concert of the Season,
—AT—
BRYAN HALL,
—ON—
Thursday Evening, May 28, 1863,
ON WHICH OCCASION
MRS. MATTESON,
MISS MAIN,
MISS DE FELGROM,
MR. WILLIAM LEWIS,
AND
Other Attractive Solo Talent,
Will assist the Chorus of the Society, in the performance of a miscellaneous Programme, under the direction of
MR. HANS BALATKA, Conductor.
No reserved seats. Tickets 75 cents; to be had at the Music Stores and at the door.
Doors will be open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
FIFTH MATINEE OF THE
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
With their FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of MR. HANS BALATKA, at BRYAN HALL,
Wednesday Afternoon, May 27, 1863.
PROGRAMME—PART 2.
1—OVERTURE, "Martha".....Flotow.
2—ARIA, "Ah, fors' e lui".....Verdi.
3—ADAGIO and SCHERZO, 1st Symphony.....Beethoven.
4—TYROLESE SONG, 1st Performance.....Dalcroze.
MR. RUDERSDACH.
5—OVERTURE, "Robespierre".....Litolff.
6—ARIA, "Batti Batti".....Mozart.
7—DUET, "Quella Vecchia".....Donizetti.
8—LAURA WAIFE.....Benedict.
Doors open at 2 o'clock; to commence at 4 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Music Stores and at the door. Reserved seats, which may be had at either of the Music Stores, 75 cents. Secure seats early. Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Tickets can be secured at the Light Guard Armory, on the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue.
A. W. DENNEE, Agent.

PAPER BAGS.
PAPER BAGS.
THE
Rock River Paper Manu'g Co.
Are now running patent Bag Machines with a capacity of
200,000 Bags a Day,
And are prepared to fill all orders, large or small. Prices lower than any other bags in market.
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
72 Randolph Street.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Ribbons, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chenille's Clothing, and all kinds of Fancy Articles. Will produce fast colors. Full directions in each package.
Especially for Family Use.
Manufactured by BOND & STEVENS, 339 Broadway, Boston. Price per package 15 and 25 cents. For sale by Druggists and Grocers in every city and town.
Wholesale Dealers and the Trade supplied at manufacturer's prices, by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

MILES' CELEBRATED
BANO AND OTHER COFFEES.
The BANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly esteemed for its
Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.
This Coffee compares favorably w't h, and is by many preferred to Mo and Java, and is
Sold at about Half the Price!
It is prepared for use in the Fall in regular 1 lb. packages, with Directions that read:
"MIX BANO WITH COFFEE."
In the center of which is a cut of a half bushing coffee pot. The labels are green, red, blue, and are very elegant. Observe Label. Ask your Grocer particularly for an explanation relative to premium in the BANO. Or send for Circular. Sold by Grocers generally throughout the United States. Manufactured by the
BANO COFFEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 9 Broadway, New York.
GEORGE W. CHITTENDEN, President.
General Agents for Chicago, Wholesale & Retail,
J. & J. COLMAN'S
CELEBRATED LONDON MUSTARD.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.
Low & Son's Dover Wafers and Pastes.
SAMUEL'S PEARLINE for Washing and Cleaning.
And a General Assortment of Fancy Groceries, Wines and Liquors.
For sale by MASON'S (late BLACKWELL, GOW & CO.) 242 Fulton street, New York.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.
Important Notice to the Public
The Undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the entire Express Business of the late firm of ADAMS & CO., and will continue the same in all its branches, with the addition of a
GREAT SALE OF
Chicago City Property
AT AUCTION.
The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction,
CITY OF CHICAGO, on
Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Seven eighteen hundred Lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
Wight's, Hutson's and Sheldon's Addition to Chicago,
Embracing several thousand feet of river and water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.
Terms of sale:—One fourth cash, and the balance in 30 and 60 days, with interest at 7 per cent.
MARION D. CORBY,
Trustee of Chicago Trust Co.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—1,000 Horses, Mules, Cattle and Just Arrived
And important sale of
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
Horses, Mules, Cattle and Just Arrived
There will be sold, at Public Auction, at MARTIN COLES' Stables, Cairo, Illinois, on
Sixth Day of June, 1863,
And continuing from day to day until all are sold,
1,000 Condemned and Captured Horses, Mules, Cattle and Just Arrived
40 Head of Cattle.
TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.
By order of
ALONZO SNOW,
Lieutenant and A. D. C.
E. B.—Marion is situated on the Mississippi River, Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

IODINE WATER.
Pure Iodine in pure Water. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and in fact all Chronic Diseases. Iodine is a medicine which acts direct on the blood, and is the active principle of the blood, detective nutrition, as that is not assimilated.
The profession are requested to use a pure solution and not to confound it with a medicine now advertised by some druggists, which is not Iodine, but a solution of Iodide of Potassium, which is worthless.
Sold by druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle.
DR. R. ARDREY & CO.,
Proprietors and Chemists, 48 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by
BLISS & GRANT,
104 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases, has made him
THE HIGHEST SKILLFUL TREATMENT,
then permanently located at 32 Sycamore st. in Detroit, Michigan. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, as the most skilful cure in the land. Thousands of unfortunates from Dr. JAMES, who, not long ago, were dead to hope, and dying of misery. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.
Dr. James treats no Mercury, Iodide, Poisons, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a new, safe, and speedy remedy.
Organic Weakness, the result of early indiscretion, or the destructive habit of self-pollution, causing both these and nervous
DEBILITY,
Dr. James has a new and infallible remedy. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office at 39 Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all diseases, more or less connected with the blood, such as Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c., of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients in a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Inclose a three cent stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. Female Golden Luster Pills, price one dollar per box; if sent to a distance three. Three-cent stamps are required on all letters sent to Chicago. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. P. O. Box 2606, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!!
Choice beloved

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Have Furniture at Auction
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
TRADE SALE OF
FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
100 Crates Crockery
GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
AT AUCTION.
STEAM MILL AT AUCTION
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND
Wight's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago,
GREAT SALE OF
Chicago City Property
AT AUCTION.
Thursday, the 4th day of June, 186
GOVERNMENT SALE.—Large and important sale of
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
Horses, Mules, Cattle and Jack
5th Day of June, 1863,
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES
AND
BROOD MARES, ETC
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARDS
Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.
STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF
Terms—TREASURY NOTES.
By order of Edmund Wemyss, Captain and A. Q. M.
R. & W. MORGAN,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Government Auctioneers.
Sewing Machines.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO
The Florence Sewing Machine
MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,
BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am now
95 South Water Street.

Army Sutlers and the Public.

Army Sutlers and the Public.

Banking and Exchange.
A. S. PEABODY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers
NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
45 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,
BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that the Semi-Annual Dividend of
BANK OF AMERICA,
BANKING OFFICE OF
J. A. ELLIS & CO.,
THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK,
71 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS'
SAVINGS BANK.
W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.,
BANKERS, CHICAGO,

Commission Merchants.
A. E. KENT & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KUNE & BENSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
Flour, Grain, Fruit and Provisions.
SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BATES, STONE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BREITHAUPT & WILSON,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
VAN WAGENEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. South Water and Wells streets,
LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PENISTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.
ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAML. HOWE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Financial.
THE CHICAGO SOUTH
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO
AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL
BANK, RHODE ISLAND.
RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.
JORDAN CANAL BARROWS.

Real Estate.
REAL ESTATE.
PRICE, $1,500.
PRICE, $900.
GREAT SALE OF
LOTS AND CONTRACTS,
Chicago, June 17th, 1863.

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863.

BOOK NOTICES.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES, Or, The Causes of Variation in Organic Beings. By Charles F. Hunter, F. R. P. S. L. & E., F. G. S., F. L. S., M. R. I. A., &c. &c. &c. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This little volume of one hundred and fifty pages is a popular translation of the scientific doctrines of Darwin, as contained in his book "On the Origin of the Species." It consists of six lectures, which were delivered by Professor Huxley to audiences of working men; and they are characterized by great clearness, simplicity and vigor of diction. Those who may have found some difficulty in mastering the technicalities of Dr. Darwin's book, or of apprehending the full force of his argument, will here find the difficulties removed and the whole theory made plain and lucid. It is a capital, popular interpretation of an abstruse and most interesting book.

THE STORY OF THE GUARD. A chronicle of the war. By George Alfred Townsend. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This book has had already a wide circulation, and we learn that a soldier's knapsack edition of it is very soon to appear. It is a collection of letters, which were addressed

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863.

THE CITY.

FIRE.—The alarm, at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning of a small cottage on Larrabee street, between Wisconsin and Centre streets.

FOR EXAMINATION.—Christian Hart, the lad implicated with several others now in the Reform School for breaking into the toy store of Vergho & Rehling, some two months ago, has been arrested and is held for examination.

TULIPS.—Old Dr. Kennicott has sent a very handsome assortment of tulips and other flowers to the Seed store of A. H. Hovey, 104 Lake Street, and they will be on exhibition in his windows, to-day, when all are invited to take a look.

TWO RAISING.—Preparations are being made to raise the wreck of the brig Crawford. If to-day proves to be available, she will undoubtedly be raised. She lies in twenty-five feet of water, directly off the foot of Washington street.

U. S. MEDICAL SOCIETY.—It is not generally known, we believe, that upon the same day on which the Canal Convention assembles in this city, there will also meet in Bryan Hall the U. S. Medical Society. This body will be composed of between four and five hundred of the most prominent and talented physicians of the country, and will be in session probably four days.

LOST.—A member of the Finance Committee has left at some office, or dropped on some of the streets, a subscription list to the Canal Convention. The list was headed by C. G. Wicker & Co. No one having been authorized to collect the subscription, the paper is of no value to any one except a member of the Committee. The finder will please leave the paper at this office.

A BRICK BUILDING ON THE MOVE.—A two story brick building, formerly located on Clark street between Madison and Monroe streets, has left its foundations and is on its way southward. The spectacle is rather an unusual one, even in Chicago, where all buildings are peripatetic, and it it should reach its ultimate location in safety, will be quite a feat, inasmuch as the building is sadly dilapidated and cracked.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Totten and staff, U. S. A.; Col. Oakes, U. S. A.; Adjutant Gen. Fuller, Hon. J. K. Dubois, Auditor of State; Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State; Hon. Mr. Funk, Ill.; W. D. Judson, esq., President of the Cincinnati Air-Line Railroad; Hon. M. Wilkinson, U. S. Senator of Minnesota; Hon. J. D. Caton, Ottawa; Jas. F. Joy, Esq.; Detroit; Col. W. H. Peeples, Va., are stopping at the Tremont House.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—A servant girl, about eighteen years of age, was arrested yesterday by officer Rust on the charge of larceny, preferred by Mrs. Sarah Solomon, living at 91 South Franklin street. The stolen articles, one shirt and a white dress valued at $6, were found in the possession of the girl. She was brought before Judge Miller of the Police Court, and pleaded guilty to the charge. Held to bail in the sum of $100.

LT. COL. WRIGHT WOUNDED.—We regret to learn that a private dispatch was received yesterday, by the family of Lieut. Col. J. C. Wright, of the Illinois regiment (1st Board of Trade), to the effect that he lost his left arm in one of the recent engagements near Vicksburg. This gallant officer was one of our most influential and prominent commission merchants prior to his joining the regiment. A host of friends will sympathize with him in his affliction, and pray for his speedy recovery.

THE FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY.—The Society of the First Unitarian Church, which was destroyed by fire a few days since, convened at the St. Paul's (Universalist) Church last Sabbath, through the generous aid of the latter. St. Paul's was filled to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to obtain seats. In the evening Rev. C. B. Thomas preached an interesting discourse, commemorative of the Church. The erection of the new and elegant edifice on Wabash avenue, will soon give the Society a local habitation once more. Due notice will be given of the place of worship for next Sabbath.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Young Men's Christian Association have placed in their Reading Room a Bulletin Board on which will be posted the names of good, moral and christian boarding houses in the city. Such houses are invited to send their names, numbers, terms and references to Post Office box 2020. All Committees on employment will also post there all cases applying for situations, and would appeal to every one who has a heart to feel for the honest poor and houseless persons who are continually found in our city for aid in furnishing respectable employment. Especially are all manufacturers, who can employ female help, requested to send their names, number and references to P. O. box 2120. See advertisement of "Wanted."

THE SUPPER TO THE SOLDIERS.—The supper given to the soldiers at the Marine Hospital yesterday, was an eminently successful and pleasant affair. The tables were well laden with delicacies and substantials, which disappeared as only a convalescent soldier can cause luxuries to disappear. The lower end of the table was occupied by sailors, as signalled by an elegant model of a ship, and the upper by the soldiers, as denoted by the flag. The gallant fellows crowned their festivity with the "Battle Cry of Freedom." It was an occasion full of blessing both to giver and taker, and to the accomplished lady of Rev. J. H. Leonard, Pastor of the Bethel Church, should be largely attributed the credit for the gratifying success—a success earned largely by her indefatigable efforts in that behalf. The Hospital now is in excellent condition, there being only eleven cases of importance. Owing to the medical skill of Dr. Isham, and the no less worthy aid rendered by the Matron, Mrs. Rice, in the management of the internal economy.

A Suggestion.

We have already announced in these columns that Grimshaw, the celebrated Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of London, England, has extended an invitation to U. P. Haven, our Chief Engineer, to visit London at a forthcoming trial of Steam Fire Engines. Of the benefit flowing to our Fire Department there can be no doubt. This mutual visit would result in an interchange of views which could not but prove of inestimable advantage to Chicago. It is, moreover, a matter of pride that Chicago should be represented. We have as engineer of reputation far and wide. His own experience would give us a character abroad for we are not certain that even Grimshaw may not learn a thing or two from U. P. Harris, and Harris in return may bring home some valuable hints which his ready skill may put in immediate application and use. Of course, however, there is an EQUUS in the journey, and it is in this connection that we suggest to Manager McVicker's large heart the propriety of giving a benefit for this purpose. What do you say, Mac? We have sufficient confidence in your generosity to believe that you will donate your theatre and stock for this occasion only, by particular request, and if ever the theatre should be unfortunate enough to take fire, you can count upon the boys putting it out in the best London style.

Grand Excursion to Forest Bay.

On Saturday afternoon last, Superintendent Baldwin, of the Chicago and Milwaukie Railroad Company, gave an excursion to Forest Bay, a delightful half this side of Waukegan, the pic-nic grounds of the Company. A magnificent entertainment and pic nic party of the Chicago Musical Union and its friends, is to take place on the 10th of June, and the object of the trip was to inspect the beauties of Forest Bay.

Mr. Chittenden, with a careful forethought, arranged the party, and Mr. John Wright was on hand with a steamer loaded to the water's edge with refreshments. A locomotive and tender soon formed the train, which flew over the road, making the thirty-three miles in an hour.

Forest Bay can be defined by writers especially as a "delightful spot." The grove-ed is composed of the most picturesque places, and a more delightful resort for those who are in search of rural beauty cannot be found. The bluffs are high, and command a view of the lake for many miles. The beach is hard and smooth, and the water clear and pure. The grove is dotted with a number of neat cottages, which are occupied by the owners during the summer season.

The party left the depot at Chicago at 2 o'clock, and returned at 8 o'clock, and all were unanimous in the opinion that they had spent a most delightful excursion. Tickets can be had at the usual stores and at the door. The concert commences at 3 o'clock.

—Next Monday evening, Mr. Dyas, by urgent request, will give for the last time the operetta of the "Flower Queen" at Bryan Hall. At 10 o'clock there will be a party at the hall, upon which occasion sociality and a pleasurable time will follow the excellent music.

—Arlington, Leon & Donothier's minstrels are a fixed fact, and a fact of a most successful character. This week the operetta "Manager under difficulties," Arlington's Farm Yard, the Hotel de Afrique, and a host of other novelties are on the bills, together with that capital ballad singer, Melville.

Meeting of the Canal Convention Committee.

A meeting of the general committee of arrangements on the Canal Convention, was held last night at the rooms of the Mercantile Association. Judge Goodrich occupied the chair. There was some discussion in relation to the accommodation of the throng of persons who are expected to be in attendance upon the Convention, but no formal action was taken, it being deemed proper to allow each guest to select quarters for himself. The Committee on Reception are, however, to employ a gentleman to visit the different boarding houses, hotels, &c., and ascertain how many persons each can accommodate. This list will be used in assigning persons to quarters.

The Finance Committee through David A. Gage, esq., reported subscriptions of $7,750, with several heavy men yet to see. He thought all the funds necessary could be raised without difficulty. The Committee on Railroads reported the following roads as having consented to return all delegates free, in addition to the list already published:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Chicago and Cincinnati Air Line.
Detroit and Milwaukee.
Eastern Railroad (Mass.).
Kenebec Railroad.
Portland, Saco and Burlington R. R.
New Haven, New London and Stonington.
Ogdensburg Railroad.
Rutland & Washington, and Troy & Rutland.

Total miles.....1,397

Col. Foster moved to authorize the Business Committee to lease the privilege to some proper person, of selling refreshments at the tent during the sessions of the Convention.

On motion of C. G. Wicker, Messrs. Geo. F. Foster, Gilbert, Hubbard, Geo. E. Purrington, Abner R. Scranton, J. S. Turner, and Charles M. Hardenburg, were added to the Business Committee.

It was announced by Col. Foster that the Illinois Central Railroad had offered to convey delegates to and from the Convention gratis. The offer was gratefully accepted, with the thanks of the Committee.

D. A. Gage stated that the City Railway Company would run their cars every three minutes during the Convention.

The Committee on Statistics reported 1,000 copies of their report already printed and in hand, and the remainder would be completed at once.

Col. Foster said the gentlemen whose duty it would be to welcome the delegations, should be named. He ought to have at least several days' notice. There was, he said, a gentleman who had been an early mover in this great scheme of internal improvement, if not the originator of it, and he thought the appointment of the selection was only a just one. He alluded to Dr. Brainard, and moved his appointment to the duty.

The motion was put by Judge Goodrich, and every member rose to his feet in response.

Mr. Arnold moved that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the disbursement. The motion was carried, whereupon the Chair stated that he would announce the members of that committee at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. A. C. Coventry was, on motion of D. A. Gage, added to the Finance Committee.

The General Committee then adjourned to Thursday evening.

MANURE WANTED.—The lamates of the City Hospital are in need of some manure for garden purposes.

LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN OHIO.

Cure of Throat and Lung Disease.

The following letter is from a gentleman who, less than six months ago, was in consumption, but who has been restored to health by the new system practiced by Dr. J. Wheeler Ayer, McCormick's Building, Chicago.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1863.

DR. AYER—*Dear Sir*: Happy to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter received some days since.

My health is improving all the time—am now able to labor considerable—work more or less every day.

I have improved very rapidly, and I think I shall be able to work every day in a few days in haying and harvesting. Last Saturday and Monday I planted corn all day, and done as much as any man that worked there. I feel first rate this morning, and shall keep doing. I do not now take but little medicine, as I think I do not require it. I think I will not need any more.

It gives me great pleasure to know that your new discovery is meeting with such very effectual, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you my heartfelt success for the interest you manifest in my behalf, and I do feel grateful to you and a higher power, of which you are only the instrument, of restoring my health, and I trust of sparing my life for many years.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
S. F. HOLEY.

☞ "Frank Leslie's Magazine and Gazette of Fashion" for June has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

Thomas E. Hill's Penmanship.

HILL'S FAMILY RECORD, surrounded by the Ornamental Penmanship, can be seen in our thirty different styles of letters and bold hands. Price $1. Post paid. *How to write plainly, rapidly, elegantly.* Enclose $1 for copies and full directions. Address THOS. E. HILL, Waukegan, Ill. may13-40t

NEW GIFT BOOK STORE.—Books and Photograph Albums are selling at reduced prices, and a large variety of silver plated ware given with each at 97 Randolph street, under the Matteson House. Do not mistake the number.

☞ Cook & McLain, 99 Dearborn street and 128 South Clark street, dress new fall goods, cassimeres, &c. Coats' coats, vests and pants remodeled in a superior manner. Pants dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh30-3m

GO TO THE BEST.—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ T. E. Hill, 93 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—how to obtain reliable treatment. Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. may19-6w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, 1863.

Gold is fluctuating to-day, owing, no doubt, to the somewhat unsettled aspect of the news from Grant's army. It opened in New York—"curb-stone"—at 144. At the first Board, 145½; then it suddenly dropped to 141; and closed at 142½. In Chicago the price ranged from 140 to 143. Silver is quoted at 128 to 130, the latter for the larger coin. Canada money is quoted at 128.

Exchange is steady par@¼ buying, and 1-8@¾ selling, the latter figure being the more popular. Currency is a little short, and some addition to the amount could be used.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.—The following order has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
May 20, 1863.

Before circulating notes will be delivered to any bank organized under the National Currency Banking Law, the Controller must have satisfactory evidence, by the report of an Examiner or otherwise,

1. That the bank is located in some city, town, or village which is easily accessible to, and not in some out of the way, or inaccessible place, selected for the purpose of hiding the return of its notes clandestinely or expensive.

2. That the bank is provided with a suitable Durable Banking House, with vaults and safes for with any other business, and also with a vault or safe for the safe keeping of its assets.

3. That the bank has procured such books as may be required for the profitable and regular conducting of business, one of said books to be a record or register book, in which shall have been recorded in articles of association, by-laws, and all which shall have been forwarded to this Department, and in which the proceedings of the Board of Directors shall be entered and preserved.

4. That the bank shall have adopted by law for the conducting of its business, appropriate Order Controller.

5. That the amount of its capital stock required to be paid in has been so paid, and that the same remains in bank, in cash, or with some safe depository subject to right of demand, or has been invested in United States bonds, or in some other satisfactory security.

6. That the bank has in its employment competent officers for the transaction of its business, that its officers are aware of their several duties, and that the bank has been organized to carry on a legitimate banking business.

The Controller will afford every aid and encouragement in his power to banks organized for the purpose of circulation, but the duty, both by the letter and the spirit of the law, will discriminate and refuse to issue notes to any bank which, in the opinion of the Controller, is organized with a view to other purposes than a legitimate banking business, or any bank which, in any way, may bring the system into disrepute.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1863.

NATIONAL FINANCE.—The Treasury Department opened the sale of $5,000,000 Seven-thirty Loan this morning, and the aggregate for the week is $15,000,000. The whole amount of subscriptions is $21,762,150, with the premium added to the loan. This does not include the Treasury Notes, which will be over $2,000,000, making a degree of confidence in the success of the loan, and the ability of the Government to meet its liabilities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The company have issued earnings of $1,000 per mile, and the business for the week ending May 16, are as follows:

	1863.	1862.
	$21,218.39	$7,761.46
	20,000.00	7,000.00
	$1,218.39	$761.46
	1,218.39	761.46
	$24,436.78	$15,522.92

New York Stock Market.

By Telegraph. | New York, May 26, 1863.

Stonington	85½	Galena & Chicago	97
Del. & Hud.	125	Chicago & Rock Island	97
Del. & Lack.	138	Chicago & Northwestern	71
Erie	89½	Chicago & Northwestern pref.	87
Erie pref.	110	Toledo & Wabash	31½
Harlem	130	Toledo & Illinois	110
Harlem pref.	140	Michigan Southern	91½
N. Y. Central	118½	Illinois Central	111½
Reading	140	Cleveland & Pittsburg	91
Hudson	118	Cleveland & Toledo	111½
Michigan Central	111	Cleveland & Columbus	111
Michigan Southern	91½	Cleveland & Pittsburg	91
Illinois Central	111½	Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	111
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91	Ohio 6's	111
Cleveland & Toledo	111½	Illinois 6's	111
Chicago & Rock Island	111	Missouri 6's	111
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	111	Canton Co.	111
Chicago & Northwestern	111	Cumberland Coal	111
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	111	New York Central scrip	111
Toledo & Wabash	111	Hudson River scrip	111
Toledo & Illinois	111	Reading scrip	111
Michigan Southern	111	Michigan Southern scrip	111
Illinois Central	111	Illinois Central scrip	111
Cleveland & Pittsburg	111	Cleveland & Pittsburg scrip	111
Cleveland & Toledo	111	Cleveland & Toledo scrip	111
Chicago & Rock Island	111	Chicago & Rock Island scrip	111
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	111	Pittsburg & Fort Wayne scrip	111
Chicago & Northwestern	111	Chicago & Northwestern scrip	111
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	111	Chicago & Northwestern pref. scrip	111
Toledo & Wabash	111	Toledo & Wabash scrip	111
Toledo & Illinois	111	Toledo & Illinois